

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1899

NUMBER 13

TALK DAY AND NIGHT

Members of House Want to Discuss
Currency Bill.

LITTLE INTEREST TAKEN

SPEECHES LISTENED TO ONLY
BY THE REPRESENTATIVES.Only One Democrat So Far Has
Spoken In Favor of the Bill—
Driggs of New York Tells Why
He Supports the Gold Standard—
Keeps His Pledge.

Washington, Dec. 12.—There is such great pressure for time on the part of the members of both sides who desire to participate in the currency debate that three night sessions were ordered today. Interest in the debate is not keen, judged by the attendance in the galleries, although the members themselves are listening attentively to the speeches.

Only one Democrat thus far has spoken in favor of the bill, Mr. Driggs of New York, who announced today that he had pledged himself before election to support the gold standard and proposed to redeem that pledge. He will be joined by several of his Brooklyn colleagues and probably several others. The features of the debate today were the speeches of Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio for the bill and of Mr. Cochran of Missouri and Mr. Newlands of Nevada against it. The other speakers were Messrs. Parker (N. J.), William Alden Smith (Mich.), Prince (Ill.), Lawrence (Mass.) and Shafroth (Colo.) and Sims (Tenn.) against it.

Same Old Battle Cry.

In opening, Mr. Grosvenor said he had hoped the Democrats would meet the issue promptly by the pending bill, but that they were here with the same old battle cry of "16 to 1." Going back to the platform declaration of 1896 Mr. Grosvenor produced a poll of the members of the committee on resolutions of the St. Louis convention to show that an overwhelming majority favored a gold declaration before the convention met. The only controversy since had been as to who was responsible for certain verbal phrases.

He reviewed the Democratic predictions in the last campaign, prophesying no relief, but continued falling prices, 10-cent corn, 25-cent wheat, 3-cent cotton and general distress until free silver came, and then described how prosperity followed McKinley's election and the restoration of confidence.

The Democrats predicted we would have no foreign trade. That trade was now larger than at any period in our history. Another prediction was contraction of the currency. The currency had increased \$400,000 in three years. Referring to the question of anti-trust legislation he challenged the Democrats to point out any addition which would be made constitutionally to the Sherman anti-trust law. He denounced entirely from Mr. Bryan's remedy. He stated that Congress could not assume the role of a corporation in the state; that the states should control and regulate their own domestic affairs.

Newlands Opposes Bill.

Mr. Newlands (Nev.) followed Mr. Grosvenor in opposition to the bill. He traced the history of the country through the period of depression commencing in 1893, contending that the panic was not caused by the coinage of the silver under the Sherman act. He said the increase of prosperity during the past two years demonstrated the correctness of the theory entertained by bimetalists, viz.: That all other things being equal, prices would depend upon the quantity of money in circulation; that an increase of the money volume meant higher prices, and the diminution of the volume meant lower prices.

Mr. Shafroth (Colo.) in opposing the bill, argued that the fluctuation of the prosperity in the Harrison administration, the depression during the Cleveland administration and the prosperity under the present administration lay in the supply of basic money.

During the Harrison administration the Sherman purchasing act added \$40,000,000 of silver to the money supply, the repeal of that law at the beginning of the Cleveland administration brought disaster, and the great increase in gold production and the consequent increase in the money volume accounted for the prosperity under the present administration.

Not a Party Question.

Mr. Parker (N. J.), in support of the bill, argued that the pending question should not be a party one.

William Alden Smith (Mich.), speaking in advocacy of the bill, contended that the growth of the circulation during the past three and a half years aggregating \$400,000,000, was due to the advance of free silver. He said that the gold standard had been maintained with gold standard countries last year aggregating \$1,500,000,000, with silver countries \$1,250,000,000. How idle it would be then to justify a law that commerce by going to silver lands.

Mr. Prince (Ill.), who was a member of the banking and currency committee in the last Congress presented a careful lecture on the subject.

Mr. Cochran (Mo.), opposed the bill in a vigorous speech, in which he contended that the real question presented by the pending bill was whether there was sufficient gold in the world upon which to pyramid the vast and constantly increasing volume of credit.

He referred to the recent dispatches from London showing the struggle for gold all over Europe and declared that the gold importations during the McKinley administration had produced the gold famine abroad.

Not Enough Gold.

There was not enough gold in the world to do the business of the world. The imports of gold to pay for the surplus crops exported to supply the failure of crops abroad, Mr. Cochran claimed, had quickened the trade and had produced the prosperity of which the Republicans boast today. He warned the Republicans that when the stock of gold declined the prosperity of today would crumble like a house of cards.

In the course of his speech, when Mr. Cochran reiterated Mr. Bryan's famous declaration concerning the crown of thorns and cross of gold, the Republicans roared derisively.

Gold Democrat Speaks.

Mr. Driggs (N. Y.), was the first Democrat to speak in favor of the bill. When he rose many of the Republicans left their seats and went over to the Democratic side to listen. He said that the convention which nominated him did not endorse the Chicago platform nor did it endorse either gold or silver.

TILT IN THE SENATE

Passage of Words Between Chandler and Pettigrew.

OVER WARDNER AFFAIR

PROPOSAL TO INVESTIGATE CONDUCT OF MERRIAM.

Pettigrew Introduces Resolution Requiring Secretary of Navy to Inform Senate Whether Admiral Dewey Ever Officially Recognized the Philippine Republic.

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Following this objection, Mr. Pettigrew and Mr. Chandler had a sharp tilt over the resolution offered yesterday by the former demanding from the secretary of war an explanation of the version of the first congress held in Washington. It was then agreed that the sessions of the house during the continuance of the general debate on the currency bill should begin at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Grosvenor (O.), announced the death of the late Representative Dandridge of Ohio, and at 5 o'clock, as a further mark of respect, the house adjourned.

OPPOSITION TO WHEELER.

Bailey Will Object to His Taking a Seat in the House.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The opposition to General Wheeler taking his seat as a member of the house of representatives from Alabama is to be renewed by Representative Bailey of Texas, whose resolutions last year brought out a report from the house judiciary committee that a military and congressional office could not be held at the same time.

The sergeant-at-arms has over \$2,000 to the credit of the Alabama member, covering salary from March 4 last to date, but General Wheeler has not asked for the amount and has expressed an unwillingness to sign the certificate usually required of members in the settlement of their accounts.

Considerable sums are also held for Messrs. Campbell (Ill.), Colson (Ky.), Robbins (Pa.) and General Wheeler, who served in the army during the last congress, and as the accounts of the old congress are being closed, these latter sums were last week turned back into the treasury.

SAYS IT IS A BAD BILL.

Mr. Bryan's Opinion of the House Currency Measure.

Austin, Tex., Dec. 12.—In an interview today W. J. Bryan expressed himself upon the financial bill now before the house. He said: "Following in the line of the president's message, congress is at present considering a bill that is an extremely bad measure. I refer to the financial bill now under discussion in the house. This bill is a very bad one, indeed. It is a part of the gold standard people's plan, and I hope that it will be defeated. It should certainly never be permitted to pass the house, because it is not in the interest of democracy."

INTERSTATE COMMERCE BILL

CULLUM INTRODUCED ONE IN THE SENATE YESTERDAY.

Give Commission Powers to Fix Rates For Future Observance By Railroad Companies.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Senator Cullum today introduced in the senate a comprehensive bill for an amendment of the law creating the interstate commerce commission. The bill is in many respects similar to the Cullum bill of the last Congress for the same purpose, but it has been changed in several minor particulars. The main features of the proposed measure are as follows:

The commission is authorized after hearing a case to make an order directing the carrier to desist from the violation found and also to "prescribe" in such order the doing which the carrier is required to do and to do for the future to bring itself into conformity with the act, and in so doing the commission is given power to fix maximum and minimum rates or differential rates when necessary to prevent discrimination, to determine the divisions of a joint rate between connecting carriers and the terms and conditions under which business shall be interchanged when necessary to the enforcement of the act to make changes in classification and to amend the rules and regulations under which traffic is moved.

The commission now has no power in any case to regulate or fix future observance by railroad companies.

The bill makes the order of the commission effective within the time specified, which ordinarily shall not be less than thirty days. Any carrier may, within thirty days begin proceedings in the United States circuit court for a review of the order. Either party may appeal directly to the supreme court and the case to have precedence in the courts.

If the court upholds the order or if the order becomes effective otherwise, the carrier may object to it or be subject to a forfeiture of \$5,000 for each offense and for every day it continues in default. If additional evidence is found necessary in court the commission must direct the carrier to take it and make a supplemental report. The orders of the commission now are not effective until it brings suit in the court to enforce them, and the delay involved frequently extend over a period of years.

The bill also further provides that the commission shall make and establish a uniform classification.

The long and short haul clause is made an absolute prohibition except upon leave granted by the commission. Large penalties are provided against carriers in case of departure from the published rate.

The imprisonment feature is eliminated from the act and shippers are not liable for offense except false billing or other fraudulent practice. A forfeiture is imposed upon carriers for failure to file annual reports before Sept. 30 of each year. The commission is authorized to prescribe the form of accounts and to inspect the books of carriers and it may employ special agents or auditors who shall have authority under the order of the commission to inspect and examine such accounts.

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KAISER IS CRITICISED

Reference in Reichstag to His Speech at Hamburg.

HAD BEEN ILL-INFORMED

DR. LIEBER'S REMARKS UPHELD BY PRESIDENT.

Freedom of Speech Is Upheld Even When Directed Against the German Emperor—Debate on the Naval Bill Grows Animated—Relations With the United States.

Berlin, Dec. 12.—Dr. Lieber, the centrist leader, on entering the reichstag at noon today, was attacked by a man who was apparently insane. The doctor's assailant, who struck him with a stick, was promptly arrested.

The minister of foreign affairs, Count von Buelow, replying in the reichstag today to a remark of a previous speaker, said he did not wish to discuss the Samoan agreement. He might, however, say, in the most positive manner, that the agreement contained no secret conditions of any kind, either of a political or economic nature, and entailed no obligations, political or economic, towards Great Britain or the United States.

During the debate in the reichstag today on the first reading of the budget estimates, Dr. Lieber, who apparently was not incensed by his encounter with the supposed maniac, observed that the favorable financial situation was due to the careful manner in which the government had managed its permanent expenditure on fluctuating revenues. This, according to the speaker, was impolitic, and a heavy penalty would have to be paid for it some day.

Fresh Taxation.

The centrist view of the opinion that the government's requirements could be met without recourse to fresh taxation. At present he was not prepared to say whether or not he would support the maval bill. The declaration of the government of the emperor's resignation would have had great weight if it had not been given publicly beforehand, thus slighting the reichstag.

Dr. Lieber concluded his saying that past and future events would prove to the emperor that he had been ill-informed when in Hamburg regarding the feelings of German people. During the first years of the emperor's reign, the reichstag had by no means persistently refused to increase the navy.

Prince Hohenzollern, the imperial chancellor, he sincerely regretted that the emperor's speech had been introduced in the debate. The speech, he added, had been called forth by the political situation. It was an expression of the emperor's feelings for his power and prestige of the fatherland, in view of the eminent position which the king of Prussia occupied as German emperor, his right to rule his people to unity in order to achieve great ends and to give expression to his wishes could not be contended.

Supported By President.

Count von Ballestrem, president of the reichstag, intimated that he had already ruled that members of the reichstag could not be debared from discussing in a suitable manner the speeches of the emperor as published in the Reichsanzeiger, adding:

"I should regard myself as trenching on the highly important position which the emperor occupied in political life if I did not allow his significant utterances to be mentioned here. This must, of course, be done decorously, and, in my opinion, the previous speaker complied with this condition."

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The Naval Question.

The speaker said the naval question and the native power of the states had changed but little during the past two years. But, he added, the Hispano-American and Transvaal wars had impelled the conservative party to concure in the opinions of the government.

The growing antipathy to England and English policy, he asserted, were remarkable, though Mr. Chamberlain's speech and speeches of British statesmen regarding the navy had little more value than electoral speeches.

Herr Bebel, socialist, declared the increasing loans were in opposition to the navy expansion of the budget. The emperor's debt, he asserted, had increased enormously, and Germany had a miserable business with her colonies. Two much was paid for the Caroline islands, and Kiau Choo was sold for a trifle. To increase German trade proportionately with a new fleet was a difficult matter. According to the speaker, yesterday's speeches seemed better adapted to the navy league than to the reichstag. With Great Britain's fleet and Germany's army the two countries could rule the world.

The secretary of the navy, Admiral Tirpitz, said that when the last navy bill was presented he did not know the extent of German industries. In a naval war, the secretary asserted, the workmen would be the first sufferers. The house then adjourned.

"I was nearly dead with dyspepsia, tried doctors, used mineral springs, and grew ill. I used Kodol-Lypsen's Cure. That cured me." It digests what you eat. Cures indigestion, sour stomach, heartburn and all forms of dyspepsia. F. C. Schramm, McCormick block.

Prize Beef For Christmas.

Having purchased from White & Sons their prize steers, winners of premiums at the last state fair, we cordially invite our patrons and the public to come Wednesday and see these animals alive, the finest ever exhibited in the city. Remember the place, 22 and 24 West First South. Get your orders in early to fine, juicy roasts and steaks.

S. S. DICKINSON & CO.

Successors to the White Mercantile Co., Phone 212.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething, it soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures whooping cough and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Sale! Sale! Sale!

All grades for collarettes at bargain prices for this week. Investigate. MEHESY, the Furrier, Knutsford.

DELICATE PIECE OF WORK.

Coupling Engines at Full Speed On the Pennsylvania.

(New York Tribune.)

"One of the most scientific pieces of railroad running I ever saw," said John Rutgers, a former employee of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, who has now given up railroading and is engaged in business at Milwaukee, "used to be done on the 'Penny.' At that time they were running an hour and a half train from Philadelphia to this city, and at the present speed of locomotives had not then been attained it was somewhat difficult to maintain their schedule. The train was afterward given up, not as I understand, because the time couldn't be made, but because of the difficulty of getting engineers to make it. The terrific speed maintained, together with the constant strain of anxiety throughout the run, told heavily on men's nerves, and after taking the train through a few times they had to give it up. But to return to the scientific work I started to tell you of. To make such a schedule every minute that could be saved was counted. Princeton grade was one drawback to the run. It was long and heavy, and an inevitable delay always ensued there. To stop and couple on another engine would not help matters, as the time necessary for the stop more than equaled the extra time required to climb the grade. Finally, they tried coupling on the extra engine when running at full speed, and the plan worked to perfection as long as the train was kept up. It was one of the most beautiful pieces of work I ever saw. The extra engine would be running quietly along several miles from the grade, and when the express came in sight the speed of the extra would be at once increased until it was greater than that of the oncoming train. Then, little by little, the engine would decrease the speed and drop back until engine and train would

come together as gently as a feather floats to earth. A man stationed on the cawcatcher would couple the engines together, and their united strength would whisk the train up the grade with scarce any abatement of speed. The grade afterwards, the forward engine would then be uncoupled and would run forward at top speed until it came to a switch, which was open and waiting for it. Into this it would run, the switch would be closed and a moment later the fast express would thunder by on its way to its destination. It was a pretty and scientific sight, and if you realized the attendant danger a thrilling one as well to watch.

Does This Strike You?

Muddy complexion, nauseating breath, come from chronic constipation. Karl's Clover Root Tea is an absolute cure and has been sold for fifty years on an absolute guarantee. Price, 25 cents and 50 cents. Z. C. M. I. drug department.

Card From Bishop Scanlan.

I feel it my duty to protect Catholics and the public generally from fraud and imposition by notifying them from time to time that no person bearing the name and dress of a priest or sister, or anyone else is authorized or permitted to solicit or collect in this diocese for any purpose whatsoever connected with the Catholic church without having from me permission in writing, bearing my seal and signature. Should anyone be found engaged in this unlawful work of collecting without such a document, he or she, as the case may be, should be regarded by all as a fraud and an impostor.

L. SCANLAN, Bishop of Salt Lake.

Nov. 20, 1899.

Cold Wave Coming.

Warm, reasonable and reliable furs make most appropriate and acceptable presents. MEHESY, the Furrier, Knutsford.

R. K. Thomas Dry Goods Co.
48 & 50 SOUTH MAIN STREET

SPENCER
CLAWSON & Co.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
BROADWAY

12 Days Till Christmas,
19 Days Till New Year's,



and the telling of the many useful things here only just begun. We've told of House Coats and Bath Robes, of Neckwear and Hankerchiefs. Today we're going to tell of a Suit for Men. For gifts? Yes; but many men want to provide for the better enjoyment of holiday time by purchasing a suit for themselves. We're supposing you're going broke on gift buying, hence we'll tell of a low-priced Suit—but if priced right ought to be a third more. It's a handsome dark gray cheviot, with invisible plaid effect; the lining is of good quality Italian cloth, the sleeve lining is stripe selvia; it's faced clear back to the armholes with cloth, piped with satin; all three styles to choose from; price, \$7.50.

WHY NOT HATS?

They make nice presents; they make good, sensible presents, and we believe they come in just about right at Christmas time. We know of lots of men who only get a hat once a year, and that at Christmas time. You can get a hat for a dollar, or you can pay five dollars for one if you wish. For \$1.50 we've some splendid Hats. For \$2.50 we've the best lot of Hat goodness you ever saw crowded into a Hat for the money. The material is good, the shape is good, the band and binding are good, the sweat band is good, the making is good and you can depend on it holding its shape up to the last minute of wearing time. We've Boys' Hats, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, and we've Boys' Caps—the new plaids, 25c and 50c.

